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prospects, instead of letting them take to administrative posts carrying higher salaries and men of approved merit to give expert attention to seed work.

(14) More contact between the specialists and ryots is necessary to correlate the basic seed problem of the latter with the fundamental research programme of the farms. Special facilities should be provided for this by frequent tours in the villages.

(15) State Trading in seed has been considerably reduced by the system of the State Seed Farms, supplemented by the village seed farm system of distribution of seed from seed farm ryots to other ryots. Restricting State Trading to a minimum can improve the efficiency of seed work. Arrangements must be made to dispose of unsold stocks of one year rapidly under clear technical administrative advice so that disciplinary proceedings against subordinates can be avoided or reduced to a minimum.

(16) In Maharashtra, the practice exists of sending out pre-treated seed from Agricultural Stations on orders packed in cloth bags in small quantities to ryots, when the supply to State Seed Farms has been completed. This practice is recommended for adoption in Madras to ryots in new areas, so that the supply can be used only as seed and without affecting the general programme of large scale distribution.

(17) Large scale distribution can be effected only if every village gets improved seeds. This aspect should be emphasised at every stage of multiplication and distribution and all steps directed to that end. Foundation for seed work should be laid in the villages. For this purpose more ryots in the villages need to be educated to appreciate the value of good seed by actual trials and demonstration in the villages, particularly those not covered by improved strains. Village panchayats and Gramasevaks should be made to help in this work. The aim in seed distribution should be to saturate the whole villages with improved seeds as rapidly as possible. Along with such saturation, there must be a regular and continuous flow of pure seed into the village so that each ryot can renew his seed once in three to five years depending on the crop he grows.

(b) Fourteen recommendations have been accepted.

## APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to Legislative Assembly starred question No. 351 on page 105.]

(a) and (b) There are three types of fertilisers viz., nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic. Of the three, the first type is distributed in the State under Government Trading Schemes while the other two varieties of fertilisers are distributed through private



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trade channel. The Government of India arrange to procure and supply nitrogenous chemical fertilisers to the various States. Such fertilisers are in short supply in the country at present because the indigenous production falls short of the demand and the imports to meet the deficit are limited by foreign exchange position. The following figures give the firm demands placed with the Government of India by the State Government for the past 5 years and the allotments made by the Government of India against those demands.

Year.	Firm demand in tonnes.	Allocation made by the Government of India. (in tonnes).	Percentage of allocation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1957-58 ...	203,700	128,288	62.48
1958-59 ...	238,750	127,265	53.30
1959-60 ...	256,250	166,916	65.13
1960-61 ...	241,000	110,250	45.74
1961-62 ...	2,330	170,724	65.31

From the above, it may be seen that the Government of India have not met in full the demands placed with them as their percentage of allocation ranges only from 45.74 for 1960-61 to 65.32 in 1961-62. However, this Government have been making every effort to secure as much fertilisers as possible to meet the demand by pressing the Government of India from time to time.

(c) In view of the answer given to clauses (a) and (b) above, it is not possible for this State Government to state the exact time required for meeting the entire demand of nitrogenous fertilizers of the ryots of this State.